Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOVEMBER 12.

The President, Dr. **RUSCHENBERGER**, in the chair.

Forty-eight persons present.

A paper entitled "Description of a New Species of Dolabella, from the Gulf of California, with remarks on other rare or little known species from the same locality," by R. E. C. Stearns, was presented for publication.

On Donax fossor.—Prof. LEIDY remarked that last July, while on a visit to Cape May, N. J., he had observed on the beach, near low tide, east of the town, in many positions, vast numbers of the little lamellibranch mollusk, *Donax fossor*, of Say. It is well named the "Digger" from the ease and rapidity with which it digs its way into the sand by means of its powerful foot. It lives in the surface sand, and is uncovered by the surf breaking on shore, but instantly buries itself again as the waves retire. In some places the little Digger was so abundant, that large patches reminded him "of barley grains lying on a malting floor," and they lay so thick as actually to interfere with one another in the attempt to bury themselves. As indicated by Mr. Say they present two varieties; one in which the shell is white, the other in which it is straw-colored. The shells generally exhibit an interior livid tint in three rays, successively widening from before backward. The rays are sometimes feeble or nearly obsolete; the anterior one is the most persistent, and the posterior one least so. The siphons are long and actively protruded and retracted, looking in their movements like wriggling worms. The Digger affords a bountiful supply of food to shore birds and fishes.

As is so frequently the case with crowded communities, the Digger is much infested with parasites. From half a dozen to several dozen Flukes are found in the liver, and a ciliated infusorian in the branchial cavity.

The Fluke is a minute larval *Distomum*, with the following characters: oval, obovate, clavate, or nine-pin like; head rounded with a conspicuous nipple-like papilla on each side (which, when seen in the lateral view of the animal, gives the appearance of a beak to the head); tail obtuse, with a minute terminal pore. Integument finely granulate, the granules arranged in alternating transverse series. Oral acetabulum twice the size of the ventral, which is central or nearly so. Mouth large, unarmed; pharynx minute, with a short, narrow gullet, ending in two pouch-like stomachs, which extend to the ventral acetabulum. A distinct body cavity, with no other contained organs than those just men-